

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9947.

EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1785.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Edinburgh, and neighbourhood.

MR FRASER, TEACHER OF DANCING, most respectfully returns his grateful thanks to his Employers, and hopes for a continuance of their approbation, which he will ever make it his study to merit—Begg leave to inform, that he has moved his Dancing-School to a Large Room in the middle of Warriston's Close, Luckenbooths; properly fitted up for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen—Where he Teaches the Minuets, High-Dances, and Hornpipes, in the most fashionable and approved taste. The Cotillions being now the most fashionable Country-Dances in all polite assemblies, Mr Fraser will teach them, with the proper steps thereto belonging, without which, they cannot be performed with that ease, elegance, and exactness, that is necessary.—The hours for teaching Ladies begin at 12 noon,—those for Gentlemen at four afternoon. Private hours will be given at any time from six in the morning till eight in the evening, public hours excepted; and for the convenience of Gentlemen, whose business will not admit attending sooner than eight in the evening, Mr Fraser has allotted from that hour till ten, (for Gentlemen only) at his usual public fees, viz. 1 l. 11s. 6d. per quarter, or 10s. 6d. per month. **MR FRASER** is to have a **PUBLIC** on Thursday next, the 16th inst. in the Assembly Room, back of the Guard—Tickets (1s. 6d. each) to be had of Mr Fraser, or his Dancing-school, as above.

CHINA ORANGES, AND LEMONS.

JUST arrived from Lisbon, a small parcel of **CHINA ORANGES** and **LEMONS**, in high top'd chests. Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell at their Warehouse, Leith.

N. B. The Oranges will only be sold to those who take an equal quantity of Lemons.

JAMAICA RUM.

TO be SOLD by public sale, on Wednesday 22d instant, at ten o'clock, in the Tontine Sample Room, Glasgow, a quantity of **JAMAICA RUM**, of good quality; to be put up in lots agreeable to the purchasers. Samples to be seen at the above place the day preceding the sale.

BARLEY.

TO be SOLD by public Auction, for account of the Underwriters, at the warehouse of Ramsay, Williamson, and Company, at Leith, on Thursday the 16th current, at twelve o'clock noon, a **PARCEL OF BARLEY**, being part of the cargo of the Lark, Captain Ralph Chilton, from Wisnar, stranded on her passage from thence to Leith. The above Barley will be set up in lots of 100 bolls.

There is lying in the House of Flowerdale, Ross-shire,

A PARCEL OF COD LINES and HOOKS, left there several years ago, by a Mr George Dunbar, who came to Garloch on the White fishing.

Any person having right to these Lines and Hooks, will please apply to Sir Hector McKenzie of Garloch, by Beaulie, on or before the 15th of July next; otherwise they will be disposed of to defray the expense attending them.

BROKE PRISON.

WHEREAS, on the night betwixt the 9th and 10th current, **JOHN DUNCAN**, Foreman or Overfer to James Cathcart, Esq. of Pitcairly, who was confined prisoner in the Tolbooth of Perth under sentence of transportation, having made his escape by breaking one of the doors of the prison, the Magistrates of Perth hereby offer a Reward of **TEN GUINEAS**, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the person of the said John Duncan, in any jail, so as he may be conveyed from thence, and again imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Perth. The said person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said John Duncan, shall be entitled to the said Reward of Ten Guineas, and shall be paid thereof by the Magistrates of Perth, as soon as he shall be again conveyed to the said Tolbooth, and shall be paid thereof by the Magistrates of Perth, as soon as he shall be again conveyed to the said Tolbooth, and shall be paid thereof by the Magistrates of Perth, as soon as he shall be again conveyed to the said Tolbooth.

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.

ELISABETH WATSON Spinster, late of Wooler, in the county of Northumberland. Stands charged on a violent suspicion of the murder of her husband child. She left Wooler on Thursday the 26th of May; was seen in Berwick Fair on the 27th; and was in the house of Mr Ruffin, who does or did keep a school or manufactory of Tambour Work in Edinburgh or the suburbs, on Tuesday the 31st; and, after talking with Mr Ruffin's servant, the told her fellow-traveller, Anne Brown, (who made this information) that she was going to Glasgow. The said Elisabeth Watson is of a middle stature, strong made, fresh complexion, has a remarkable long chin, darkish hair, and of a four countenance. She had on a dark striped cotton gown, with a large flower or leaf upon it; but had another gown, blue and white spotted, tied up with some other wearing apparel, in a handkerchief, a black bonnet, round cap, and a broad red and white ribband, a green checked silk handkerchief, a plain black petticoat, white stockings, black stuff shoes, and plated buckles. It is supposed she is gone to her brother at Glasgow, who is in capacity of clerk to the Newcastle Waggon.—Whoever will apprehend the said Elisabeth Watson, and secure her in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive a reward of **FIVE POUNDS** from the Association in Glendale Ward, for prosecuting feons of Wooler, aforesaid.

For **OPORTO**, and to return to **LEITH**,

THE MAGDALENA,

Captain **EDWARD ROBERTSON**,

A constant trader, will sail beginning of July. For freight or passage, apply to Gavin Kemp, Leith, or to Captain Robertson on board; and it is entreated, that those merchants who are pleased to order their Wines by this vessel, will be so obliging as to send duplicates of their letters by her.

AT LONDON—FOR BORROWSTOUNNESS,

THE UNITY,

JAMES GRINDLAY MASTER,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, and is to sail the 21st current, wind and weather serving. Good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master at London, or Mr John Hutchison merchant, Edinburgh.

A Foundry, with Smiths Shops, &c. at Alloa, to let.

THE Representatives of the deceased James Kirk, merchant in Alloa, propose to let, for such a number of years as may be agreed on, the Foundry, Blacksmiths, Nailers, Wrights, and Block-makers Shops, with the cellars and warehouses which belonged to him, lying in the town of Alloa, and three of Clackmannan, with the patterns, tools, utensils, and machinery belonging to the different branches.

These works have been carried on for many years by Mr Kirk, to a considerable extent. They are situated in a populous trading country, in the neighbourhood of several extensive collieries, and of the ports of Alloa and Kincardine, where the shipping is numerous, and ship-building carried on with spirit and to a great extent, from which considerable and frequent demands arise. Mr Kirk employed about thirty artificers and workmen, who still continue at the works, and are sufficiently qualified for executing the different pieces of work falling under their respective departments.

There is also a considerable stock of goods on hand, which it is intended to sell off immediately.—Persons intending to become tacksmen may apply to Mr John Jamieson Sheriff-clerk of Clackmannan, Mr James Allan accountant in Alloa, or Alexander Birnie writer there, who will treat with them concerning a lease.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

On Sunday evening, the 5th instant, or early on Monday morning,

out of a field at Black Callerton, in the county of Northumberland, a Stout made **BLACK MARE**, seven years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, has a white ratch down her forehead, two white hind legs, a round black spot a little above the hoof of the far hind foot; had, when stolen, a long mane, and switch tail.

Whoever can give information of the above Mare, so that she may be had again, shall be well rewarded, by applying to Mr Thomas Hindmarsh at Black Callerton.

JUDICIAL SALE OF DURN.

To be Sold by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 22d of July 1785, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

LL. and Whole the Lands, Barony, and Estate of DURN, with the Tithes and Mill of the same, lying in the parish of Fordyce and thire of Banff; the proven free rent whereof, exclusive of the cess, which is paid by the tenants, is 721 l. 6s. 4d. 3-12ths, and the upbet price is 1467 l. 10s. 6d. The lands are 932 l. Scots; and those parts of the lands held of the Crown, include the proprietor to a freehold-qualification in the county.

The estate is reckoned to contain about 1400 Scots acres, exclusive of a flure in an undivided common and moor. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of that populous flourishing sea-port town called Portferry, five miles from Banff, and three from Cullen, through all which the great post-road leads, and in that district of the shire called the Bover, remarkable for its excellent soil and climate, fertile in all kinds of grain, and of late much distinguished for a spirit of improvement.—The estate is well tenanted, most of the leases nearly expired, and, upon a renewal, it is expected will yield more than double the present rent.—The lands abound with lime-stone, marble, and whin-stone quarries; and on the hill of Durn there are great quantities of white stone, fit for potteries, for which advantageous offers have been made. The lands are also well accommodated with the means of improvement, as the barony has a servitude on the inexhaustible mosses of Park, and from their vicinity to water-carriage, coal, and every other necessary, are easily procured. The Gardens of Durn are very extensive, and well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds; a considerable part of the estate contiguous to the house is inclosed and subdivided with winn and thorn hedges, with belts of thriving young plantations, which renders the parks remarkably warm and well sheltered. There is likewise a good deal of old planting about the house, on which no value is put. A new house may be set down at a little distance from the old one, on a more elevated and most eligible spot, in the middle of a rich loamy field of forty acres, well supplied with spring and running water, and diversified with most delightful and extensive prospects of the Moray Frith and adjacent country.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of session; and the rental, with a measurement of the estate, in the hands of Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale; to whom, or Mr Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of Session, intending purchasers may apply for other particulars. A plan of the estate lies with Mr James Duff at Banff, factor appointed by the Court; and John Ross, gardener at Durn, will show the grounds.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament-house, on Friday the 22d of July 1785, the Remaining parts of the **Lands and Estate** which belonged to William Macfarlane of Macfarlane, and John Macfarlane, his eldest son, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of **BURNHOUSES**, lying in the parish of Eccles and thire of Berwick.

The free proven rent of these lands after all deductions is 68 l. 5s. The proven value of this lot was found to be 1501 l. 10s. Sterling, being twenty-two years purchase of the free rent, and which was the former upset price. But they are now to be exposed to sale at the reduced upset-price of 1365 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchase of the proven rent.

The lands are held of a subject superior.

LOT II. The Lands of **BAITLAWS and HUNTFIELD**, lying in the parish of Liberton, and thire of Lanark.

The free proven rental of these lands, after deducting one-fifth of the rent of Baitlaws, to the tenants of which no rights produced, amounts to the sum of 71 l. 3s. 10d. 8-12ths.

The proven value of the lands was found to be twenty-two years purchase of the free rent, L. 1566 5 6 8-12ths

The free teind of the lands of Baitlaws is 7 l. 14 s. 8 d. which, at the proven value of five years purchase is 38 13 4

Upset-price at which this lot was formerly exposed, L. 1604 18 10 8-12ths

But they are now to be exposed to sale at the reduced upset-price of 1462 l. 11 s. 1 d. 4-12ths, being only twenty years purchase of the free proven rent of the land, and five years purchase of the free teind of Baitlaws.

There is a good mansion-house upon the lands of Huntfield, with commodious office-houses of every kind, lately built, and at present in good repair. The articles of sale and title-deeds may be seen at the office of Mr Bruce depute-clerk of Session. Copies of the proven rental may be got from Francis and John Anderson writers to the signet; to whom, or to William Macnean writer in Edinburgh, persons wishing to be informed of further particulars may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE.

LANDS in the County of FIFE to be SOLD.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by judicial sale, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, upon Wednesday the 29th of June 1785, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh,

All and whole the Lands of **EASTER and WESTER BANDROM and DOWRESLANDS**, now called **RINDS**, lying in the parish of Saline and county of Fife. There is a small dwelling-house upon the premises; and the proprietor had begun to build extensive offices, part of which were finished, and may be completed at no great expense. There is a good deal of young planting upon these lands in a thriving condition.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is L. 120 9 0

And deducting the feu-duties, minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, which amount to 14 18 8

There remains of free rent, L. 105 10 4

Which, valued at 25 years purchase, amounts to 2637 18 4

And the proven value of the plantation of trees is 150 0 0

Proven upset price, L. 2787 18 4

And for the encouragement of purchasers, the same will be exposed at the upset price of L. 2482 18 4

Being 305 l. less than the proven value. William Paton at Rinds will show the lands.

The progress of writs and title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of roup, are to be seen at the office of George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session; and information as to all further particulars, may be had by applying to Samuel Mitchell, jun. clerk to the signet.

On **FRIDAY** next the 17th instant, there will be

A B A L L

IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOM, MUSSELBURGH.

To begin at Seven o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Robert Smith, Musselburgh.

ESTIMATES WANTED.

ESTIMATES are wanted for building a **BRIDGE** across the Cowgate of Edinburgh, about 45 feet in breadth.

The piers to be about 10 or 12 feet thick, and to be built with solid ashlar. The span of the arch about 30 feet, to be semicircular, and about 30 feet high from the street. The arch-stones to be 2 1/2 feet at least in length.—As also for building several smaller arches at each end of the bridge, the piers to be built with the best rubble work; and these arches will be divided by a wall about two feet thick, running south and north from the centre of the piers.

Any person or persons willing to contract for these buildings may give in proposals (sealed) to John Gray, one of the city clerks, on or before Monday the 20th current, at twelve o'clock noon, specifying the different prices per square yard, for the aforesaid particulars.

The work to be performed to the satisfaction of an overseer to be appointed by the trustees.

N. B. The digging of the foundations, and building to the level of the street will be paid for, according to the expense of executing them.

HOUSE IN GEORGE-STREET.

To be **SOLD**, and entered to at Martinmas next,

A DWELLING HOUSE, being the two uppermost flats of the third tenement from St Andrew's Square, on the south side of George-Street, consisting of nine fire rooms, kitchen, closets, cellars, water pipe, and other conveniences.

For particulars apply to Mr Alexander Reid mason, New Town.

Materials of Old Houses to be SOLD.

On Friday the 17th of June current, there will be exposed to Sale by public roup, in the house of Alexander Menzies, stabler in the Candlemaker-row, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven in the evening,

All the **MATERIALS** of the Stables and Offices, at the west end of Merchant Street, consisting of Stones, Bricks, Tiles, Slates, and Timber in the roof and hay lots.

The Hecks, Manger, and Wood in the division of the stalls in said stables will also be exposed to Sale, at the same time.

Mr Menzies's hoffer will show the premisses, any time betwixt and the day of sale, to such as incline to purchase; and for further particulars, application may be made to William Scott, solicitor at law, Merchant Street.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of **WILLIAM HENDERSON**, late Tenant in Round-haugh.

ALL persons to whom the said William Henderson stood indebted; must lodge notes of their claims, with verifications thereon, in the hands of Andrew Reid writer in Jedburgh, betwixt and the 18th of July next; otherwise they will be cut out of any share of his funds, which will then be divided amongst such of his Creditors as comply with this notice. Not to be repeated.

LANDS in the County of Perth

TO be SOLD by judicial sale, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, upon Wednesday the 22d day of June 1785, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, — **AT A REDUCED PRICE.**

The **LANDS and ESTATE of KILGRASTOWN**, which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgrastown, lying in the parishes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and thire of Perth.

These lands consist of 1754 acres 1 rood 32 falls, all conveniently situated, in a fine rich country, within a few miles of the town of Perth.—The north part of the estate is most pleasantly bounded by the river of Earn, and a great part of it has been beautifully laid out in different inclosures, and in a variety of valuable woods and plantations, which are all in a very thriving condition. The mansion-house, with a very neat set of office-houses, lately built upon the premises, lie about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn.

The yearly proven rent of the estate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of such parts of the estate as lie in the parishes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which last the stipends to the ministers of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is 1275 l. 14s. 8d. 11-12ths; and the whole lands, exclusive of those that hold of subjects, stand rated in the cess books at about 2000 l. Scots. The proof of the rental was led in January 1781, since which the rent has increased a good deal, and in letting the lands, the greatest attention has been paid to the interest of whoever shall become purchasers.

Twenty-two years purchase of the proven rental, exclusive of the value of the woods, extends to L. 28566 4 4 12ths

To which falls to be added, the value of the woods, being 2245 1 6

Which makes the upset price of the estate to be L. 30811 5 10 12ths

If this estate does not sell in whole, it will be exposed in Lots, in the following order, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of **HALTOWN** with the fishing of Cordon upon the water of Earn, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of Lot II. after mentioned. This lot consists of 61 acres, 2 roods, 2 falls, and holds of a subject superior.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 61 l. 19s. 7d.;—and will be exposed at the upset price of 1363 l. 10s. 10d.

LOT II. The Lands of **KIRKPOTTIE, MEIKLEFILDIES**, and **CLOCHRIDGESTONE**, lying contiguous, within the parish of Dron, and consisting of 676 acres, 1 rood, 36 falls.—264 acres, 3 roods, 9 falls whereof, have been planted in the view of building a mansion-house upon this part of the estate. These plantations are in high order.

The free rent of this lot, after deducting public burdens, is 208 l. 15s. 5d. 11-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will be 5927 l. 0s. 8d. 4-12ths.

These two lots above mentioned are situated within four miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

LOT III. Will comprehend the Lands of **KILGRASTOWN**, whereon the Mansion-house and offices stand, and the Lands of **KINTULLO, BROOMSTOBS, CLAYTON**, and others, with the Salmon Fishing upon the water of Earn, lying in the parish of Dumbarnie, and upon the east side of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinnross. These lands are pleasantly situated along the fourth side of the water of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided.—The tenants houses are in good repair, the soil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition.

The free rent of these lands, after deducting public burdens, is 1004 l. 19s. 8d. 6-12ths;—and the upset price, including the value of the wood, will be 23020 l. 14s. 3d. 10-12ths.

The woods on the different Lots are valued as follows, viz. Those on Lot II. at L. 1334 0 0

Lot III. at 911 1 6

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of Session, and the progress of writs, rentals and plans of the estate, with the valuation of the woods will be shown by William Lumfaine clerk to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

John Rutherford jun. writer in Perth, the present factor, will also show rentals of the estate; and William Chalmers at Kilgrastown, will show the grounds.



USE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

Mr. Dampier observed, that several petitions had been submitted to the consideration of the House, in behalf of the hawkers and pedlars, praying to be heard by counsel. These, he said, were a useful class of people, carrying on a very extensive traffic, and thereby preventing exorbitant demands being made in the distant parts of the country for a great variety of articles of general use. He understood, he said, that a measure was intended to be proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr. Pitt, which would preclude hawkers and pedlars from being heard by counsel; it was his intention, therefore, to move for an immediate enquiry into the utility of the class of people he had mentioned, who, he feared, would be restrained from following their accustomed occupation by a tax which would actually defeat its own object by operating as a prohibition.

The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** recommended to the Hon. member to postpone the motion of which he had given notice, till the resolutions respecting the hawkers and pedlars should be brought in, when he would be able to judge whether they were likely to suffer any injury, and to propose measures for their relief accordingly.

Mr. Dampier replied, that he should move on the morrow for an enquiry into the utility of hawkers and pedlars.

Mr. Poynt wished to be informed, whether the merits of the petition, sent some time since from the inhabitants of Canada, had been enquired into by his Majesty's Ministers.

The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** replied, that the said petition was then under the consideration of the servants of the crown, as was likewise a counter-petition from the inhabitants of Quebec. These were on subjects of great importance, and therefore required the most serious deliberation. He was not able precisely to ascertain what would be the result of the discussion of these petitions, but said it should be communicated to the House with the least possible delay.

Mr. Poynt thought the people ought to be informed what was to be done with respect to their application, under the authority of persons in ostensible and responsible public stations.

Mr. Grenville presented a petition from a considerable body of hawkers and pedlars in Staffordshire, praying to be heard by counsel, which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Eden begged to recall to the recollection of the House, that on the 9th of April, a motion had been agreed to for laying on the table an account of the net produce of the taxes from the 5th of April, 1775, to the 6th of April, 1785, and to observe, that although so much time had elapsed, the order had not yet been complied with.

Mr. Steel said, that the production of the accounts, mentioned by the Hon. member, had not been intentionally protracted; the delay being solely occasioned by the length of time required for making them up, and arranging them in the manner in which they were to appear before the House.

The order of the day being now read, the Speaker left the chair, and Lord **Argyll** took his seat at the table.

Lord Surrey then said, that, pursuant to the notice he had given on a former day, he should now propose some taxes, instead of that intended on female servants.

The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** thanked the Noble Lord for taking upon himself a part of the disagreeable and unpopular duty of the Exchequer—the imposition of a tax, which would reduce its amount about 20,000*l.* and, to counterbalance this, he was under the necessity of proposing substitutes, the weight of which he had endeavoured should fall upon a class of people who were the best able to bear it. With respect to the tax upon female servants, he was willing to lessen the burthen of it, so far as it applied to families in which there were a certain number of children; he would, therefore, propose that one female servant should be allowed for every two children that were in a family. He also meant, he said, to avail himself of the idea of compelling unmarried men to contribute towards the expenses of the state, in the circumstances of their keeping servants; and this he thought could not be objected to, as they were exonerated in a great measure from the taxes upon articles of consumption, to which persons with families largely contributed. He would propose, therefore, that in order to make up the deficiency that would arise from the diminution of the tax upon female servants, unmarried men should pay a double tax upon men-servants, together with some addition, in proportion to the number of their female domestics.

He had been anticipated, he said, in another tax, which he means to suggest, and this was upon attorneys. It was computed that there were 1200 attorneys in London, 1000 of whom were practitioners: by compelling each of the latter to take out an annual license at 5*l.* the sum of 5000*l.* would be produced, and 10,000*l.* more raised, from each attorney in other parts of the kingdom being obliged to take out a license, at 3*l.* He further meant to impose a stamp-duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* upon every warrant of attorney for pursuing and defending suits at law, which would bring in 5000*l.* more; so that these sums taken together, would make up the deficiency of the 20,000*l.* in the shop-tax. These propositions which he had thrown out, he hoped would meet with no opposition, seeing they were not calculated to take a shilling more out of the pockets of individuals than would be actually applied to the public service.

Lord Surrey expressed his most hearty disapprobation of the tax upon female servants, and disliked the idea of having recourse to a great number of small taxes, instead of applying to a few great efficient ones. He had four new taxes to submit to the House. The first was, that every person wearing silk stockings should take out a license, at 10*s.* per annum. He estimated the number of wearers of silk stockings at 140,000; so that the produce of these licenses would be 70,000*l.* The second was a license of 10*s.* a-year to be taken out by persons wearing hair-powder, who might also be computed at 140,000; so that the produce would be the same sum, viz. 70,000*l.* He had also proposed to raise 20,000*l.* by obliging all attorneys in London to take out a license at 8*l.* and those in other parts of the kingdom at 3*l.* each. There were supposed to be 1000 practising attorneys in London, and 3000 in the other parts. But as a tax similar to this had been already proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would dwell no longer upon that head. He had also another tax to offer, which, however, he confessed, appeared to him less eligible than the preceding ones: this was a license of 2*s.* 6*d.* to be taken out by the wearers of watches, who being upon surmise, for there was no rule to compute them, might amount to 100,000, on which

number the produce would be 20,000*l.* Taking all these sums together, they amounted to 180,000*l.* which would exceed the tax on female servants, as that had been given in at only 140,000*l.* He had also an idea of increasing the charge of the licenses to the unmarried wearers of watches, and unmarried attorneys, so as to make the gross amount 194,000*l.*

His Lordship observed, that where three women servants were employed, by the diminution of one, who might perhaps be a girl or an aged woman, both perhaps kept rather from motives of charity than real use, the tax would be reduced from 30*s.* to 10*s.* per annum; he could not, therefore, suppress his indignation against a tax which was thus calculated to drive unprotected youth to ruin and infamy; and aged infirmity to poverty and despair.

Lord Surrey then moved his first resolution, "That every person wearing stockings made wholly or in part of silk, be obliged to take out an annual license at 10*s.*"

Mr. Drake said he liked the taxes suggested by the noble Lord better than that on female servants; but thought the military ought to be exempted from the tax for wearing hair-powder. He pressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to waive the etiquette of his official station, and not to consider himself as bound to support a proposition he had brought forward; but by abandoning the tax, instead of being the sturdy Oak, to become the pliant Willow.

Mr. Smith disapproved of the tax upon silk stockings, as it would injure the manufactures in Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, and many other parts of the kingdom, where the making them was carried on to a great extent.

The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** assured Mr. Drake, that it was not from a determination to persist in measures he had brought forward, that he should oppose the noble Lord's taxes, but from a persuasion that they would be more uncertain in their produce, and more precarious in their collection, than the tax for which they had been offered as substitutes. The amount of the tax upon stockings, he observed, would depend upon the activity of informers; and the noble Lord who had so strenuously avowed himself the advocate of the female sex, he thought had but little consulted either their interest or their taste, in proposing a tax upon silk stockings and hair powder. The manners and fashions of the times made it necessary for many reasons, in the pursuit of their avocations to wear powder, as without it they would find it difficult often to gain access where their business called; so that many would be compelled to comply with the prejudices of the times, who could not afford to pay the tax. He had, however, when he was before on his legs, omitted to mention that he meant to exclude from the tax all female servants under and over certain ages.

Mr. Fox thought he thought the female servants tax was less objectionable than in its original form, yet he condemned it as a very bad one. He thought persons, keeping ten, or more servants, merely for the purpose of ostentation, ought to be taxed in a higher proportion than those whose circumstances were more contracted; and that some exemption should be made in favour of gentlemen of the army, many of whom were unmarried.

Mr. Courtenay said it had been urged, that the tax upon female servants would not oppress them, but would be paid by their masters. A tax had been proposed on dogs, and it was never imagined the dogs were to pay it; yet they would be affected by the tax, as can be seen by the dogs in the kingdom. He had read M. Neckar, M. de Beaumont, or Madame D'Eon, (he knew not which was the proper name) and many other writers on taxes, but could find no precedent of a tax upon women, who had ever been excused, except in Holland, where it still prevails; but Holland affords employment for women in several kinds of manufactures that are unknown here: And he hoped an English Minister would not adopt an example unknown in every part of the globe except Holland. This tax, he was sure, would encourage prostitution. Goldsmith had alluded to the seduction to which women servants were exposed, when he says,

"Ah! turn thine eyes
To where yon houseless shivering female lies!

The Right Hon. Gentleman he was sure could be no sportsman, or he would not single out the female for his prey. Forty gentlemen in that House, he was sure, were ready to rise and bear testimony that a penalty was inflicted upon persons killing female pheasants. At what age, too, were girls to be exempt from the tax; this would be a delicate point to ascertain, and a difficult one in many cases; and in the course of investigations they might exclaim with Belinda, in the Rape of the Lock,

"O! hadst thou cruel," &c.

Mr. Courtenay concluded with urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to hazard the popularity that remained with him after his shop-tax, by following the example of Holland in taxing female servants; a measure he ought to be induced to abandon, by the lines of Pope slightly altered,

"Come on the tax tho' through the House it go,
That tends to make one virtuous girl my foe."

Sir Edward Ashley objected to the taxes on general principles, contending that those already imposed on the people of this oppressed country, if fairly and regularly collected, would preclude the necessity of imposing any new burthens. He instanced the receipt-tax as one pretty generally evaded, but more particularly so by the wholesale traders.

If, said the Honourable Baronet, you produce a stamped receipt for them to sign, they refuse signing, alledging, that it would answer the same purpose, by making a memorandum in their books of being paid so much money by the hands of such a person, and get the memorandum signed by a clerk. This, the trade tell you, is equal to any receipt, and will save you the expense of twopence or fourpence.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerk said, the tax on female servants would prove highly injurious to that part of the country he had the honour to represent, and where the poor rates were extremely high. He hoped, therefore, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take this circumstance into consideration. There were other objects, he observed, relative to the tax on bachelors, which, in his opinion, well deserved the consideration of the gentlemen, viz. officers of certain rank in the army, who, from their situation in life, were, for the most part, very ill able to pay any taxes, more especially one for servants; these gentlemen, from the peculiarity of their situation, were necessitated to keep a servant, but he hoped they would be exempted from the tax, and that a clause of exemption would be inserted in the bill for that purpose.

The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** replied, that a clause, exempting officers of a certain description in the army from the tax on bachelors, was already inserted in the bill.

Sir James Johnstone opposed the tax on servant maids and bachelors, but approved of Lord Surrey's on attorneys; he hoped, however, the noble Lord would make it extend to counsellors in a proportionable degree. But though he approved of the tax on attorneys, he was apprehensive they would oblige their poor clients to reimburse them in the sum they should be obliged to pay; and in proportion as the client was sooner ruined, the tax would become less productive. The Hon. Baronet concluded with requesting that the Scotch Attorneys and lawyers might be exempted from the tax.

Mr. Dempster and **Mr. Smith** (member for Sudbury) said a few words, expressive of their disapprobation both of the tax on bachelors and that on maid-servants.

Mr. Eden could not think of giving his assent to a tax that did not discriminate between the middling classes of people and those who were possessed of large property. Under this description, he said, came the noble Lord's tax on silk stockings and hair-powder. He wished to proportion the taxes to the qualifications of the different persons liable to pay.

Several other members joined in the debate, some of whom spoke in favour of the tax, while others objected to it.

The House being now ordered to be cleared to take the sense of the Committee on Lord Surrey's budget, a division ensued, when there appeared,

For the noble Lord's taxes	22
Against them	104
Majority	82

The several Resolutions on the Taxes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were then put and carried without a division; after which the House being resumed, and having resolved itself into a committee on the bill for regulating the business of the Auditor and Imprest-Offices, it was agreed that Lord Mountstuart and Lord Sondes shall retire on seven thousand pounds a-year each, in lieu of what their respective situations produced. Five Commissioners were appointed in their stead, and the other blanks of the bill filled up. Adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 9. L O N D O N.

Yesterday upwards of three hundred cards of invitation were sent from Carlton house to the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. to be present at a grand supper and ball, to be given by the Prince of Wales to-morrow night.

This morning arrived a mail from New-York, which was brought over in the Antelope packet, Capt. Kemphorne, after a passage of 29 days.

The Roebuck packet, Capt. Richards, with the mail (of March) on board from Falmouth, arrived at New-York the 1st day of May.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Two Brothers, Capt. Smith, arrived off the Star.

The last letters from Quebec mention, that the 26th and 53d regiments of foot were marched from that capital to the upper posts, where the 8th regiment has been upon duty for several years past.

It is asserted that General Haldiman will embark the beginning of next month for his government in Canada; and that he is engaged to make several regulations for the better administration of that extensive province, which it is supposed will give great satisfaction to the natives.

Lord Stormont asserted on Tuesday in the House of Lords, that if the Irish propositions took place, the balance of commerce in favour of Ireland would be 400,000*l.* annually.

A new lottery, calculated for establishing a fund for the relief of the American Loyalists, is, we hear, in contemplation to consist of 52,000*l.* tickets, at twelve pound each.

The grass round the metropolis has had a growth so uncommonly quick since the late showers, that the hay harvest will begin in a few days if the weather becomes fine.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 9.	
Bank Stock, 117½ a 117.	3 per cent. red. 37 a 36½.
5 per cent. Stock, —	3 per cent. New Ann. 36½ a 36.
4 per cent. Ann. 177½ 73½ a 73.	India Bonds unpaid, 1 disc. a par.
3 per cent. con. 58½ a 58 a 57½.	Long Ann. 110.
open.	

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 8. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extrad of a letter from London, June 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The Lords went into a committee, at half past two o'clock on the Irish propositions, Lord Scarishead in the chair; and after examining several witnesses against the same, and hearing Mr. Erskine thereon, adjourned at seven o'clock till to-morrow."

The petitions presented against the Irish commercial resolutions, were, a petition from the Tanners and Manufacturers of tanned leather; also a petition from the Tanners of Yorkshire; and also a petition from the Holders of letters patent; who severally prayed to be heard by counsel. And leave was, upon the question, given by the House.

"To-morrow, the Judges will attend the House of Peers on the farther consideration of Mr. Atkinson's petition respecting his writs of certiorari."

The Shop-tax bill, and several other public and private bills, will receive the royal assent on Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"In the Committee on the bill to explain the Glasgow impost act, Mr. Dempster in the chair."

"Lord Maitland moved, that the impost should be levied upon liquors brewed at the Anderson brewery, and sold within the liberties of the city of Glasgow only."

"Lord Advocate moved an amendment, that instead of the word 'only,' there should be added to the motion of the Noble Lord, these words, 'or in the kingdom of Great Britain.'"

"The original motion was very ably supported by the Noble mover, Sir Thomas Dundas, Mr. Adam, Mr. Anstruther, and Sir James Erskine."

"Sir Adam Ferguson and the Earl of Surrey spoke in favour of the amendment."

The question being put on Lord Maitland's motion, the Committee divided.

Ayes,	13
Noes,	2
Majority,	11

"Teller for the ayes, Sir William Cunningham, Teller for the noes, Lord Advocate."

"As soon as the House was formed, the Rope-makers bill

was read a third time, and with amendments passed, and carried to the Lords.

"The House then went into a committee on the insurance bill, Mr Alderman Harley in the chair, and went through the same, and ordered it to be engrossed to-morrow.

"The House also went into a committee on the indemnity bill, Mr Gilbert in the chair, which was proceeded through, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

"The House likewise went into a committee on the bill for the relief of the creditors of bankrupts, Mr Ord in the chair, and after going through the same, ordered it to be reported to-morrow.

"The man servants bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed for Monday next.

"The impost bill was then carried through a committee, after some little opposition to it by Lord George Cavendish, who said, he considered those persons who held offices, to hold them as freeholds, and of which they should not be dispossessed, before having timely notice thereof, and being heard as to their right of holding them. The noble Lord was also of opinion, that the bill would be of no use to the public, and only change the channel of influence to the Minister.

"Mr Alderman Sawbridge moved for leave to discharge the order of the day for going into a committee on the insolvent debtors bill, and that the same be postponed till to-morrow, which was agreed to.

"Sir Herbert Mackworth moved for leave to postpone the committee on plate glass till Tuesday next, and leave was accordingly given.

"Mr Dempster presented a petition from the Traders of Bolton on the muir of Lincolnshire, against abolishing hawkers and pedlars, and the same was ordered to lie on the table.

"The Hon. Gentleman moved that the House should go into a committee in the course of next week, to consider the case of the hawkers and pedlars, whom he thought a useful body of men, and entitled to be heard in their defence, before they should be deprived of the only means they had of obtaining a livelihood.

"Mr Alderman Sawbridge promised the Hon. Gentleman his support on the occasion, as he conceived the bill to be of a most cruel nature, and such a one as ought not to pass into a law.

"Mr Pitt pronounced this premature, and thought the Hon. Gentleman should wait to see, whether the calling would be abolished, or not, or an additional duty laid on the license to hawkers and pedlars in lieu of it.

"Mr Rolle said, that the idea of abolishing hawkers and pedlars, originated from complaints made by some capital traders; and that, if the bill should be opposed, it would be proper to have them summoned to give their reasons for it.

"Lord Surrey thought the present time a proper one for opposing the bill, as there was an order for bringing in a bill for abolishing the licenses of hawkers and pedlars. The noble Lord thought the hawkers and pedlars a very useful body of men, as they took off the hands of country manufacturers, a large quantity of goods that were grown out of fashion and demand.

"Mr Grenville thought it very unreasonable that they should be abolished without being heard.

"The Attorney General said, it was a sound doctrine, that petitions should never be heard against taxes; as, in that case, every tax would be petitioned against, and the bar would be crowded with the suits against the tax on awnings. As hawkers were to be taxed, it would be exceedingly hard indeed, he said, that hawkers and pedlars should not, at any rate, have their licenses farther taxed.

"Mr Dempster said, he should take the consideration of the House upon the matter, since if the granting licenses to hawkers and pedlars should be repealed, they would be liable to be treated as beggars and vagrants. The Hon. Gentleman stated several periods when those men were endeavoured to be got rid off, but that they were always found a useful body, and continued accordingly.

"Sir James Johnston and several others said a few words, after which the question was put and rejected.

"The House went into a committee on Lord Mahon's county election bill, when Mr Rolle advised, as the bill was not to operate till the year 1787, the noble Lord to withdraw it, and give the county members time to consider of it. The committee, however, went through it, and ordered it to be reported.

"This day Mr Gilbert made a report to the House, of the seven Resolutions come to in the Committee of Ways and Means on Wednesday last, and which are as follow:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that towards raising a supply to be granted to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, within the kingdom of Great Britain, by every male person, never having been married, who shall retain or employ any female servant or servants, the several additional sums following; that is to say, every person who shall retain or employ one female servant, and not more, the additional sum of two shillings and sixpence; for two female servants, and not more, the additional sum of five shillings; and for three or more female servants, the additional sum of ten shillings."

"Resolved, That every male person, not having been married, who shall retain or employ any male servant or servants, shall pay the additional yearly sum of twenty-five shillings, for every male servant, who shall not be retained solely for the purposes of husbandry, or manufactures, or of any trade or calling, by which the masters of such servants earn a livelihood or profit."

"Resolved, That for and upon every warrant, mandate, or authority, granted to any Solicitor, Attorney, Notary, Proctor, Agent, or Procurator in Great Britain, to institute, commence, or to defend any suit, or prosecution in any of his Majesty's courts at Westminster, or in any ecclesiastical court, or in any of the courts of Admiralty or Cinque Ports, or in any of his Majesty's courts in Scotland, the Great Sessions in Wales, or in any courts of the counties Palatine, or in any other court holding pleas, where the debt or damage shall amount to more than forty shillings, there shall be charged a stamp of two shillings and sixpence."

"Resolved, That every Solicitor, Attorney, &c. shall, previous to his commencing or defending any suit, or prosecution, take out annually a certificate of such his admission or inrollment."

"Resolved, That for and upon every such certificate so taken out by any Solicitor, Attorney, Notary, Proctor, Agent, or Procurator, who shall reside in any of the Inns of Court, or in the cities of London or Westminster, the borough of South-

wark, parishes of St Pancras and Mary-le-bone, or within the bills of mortality, or within the city of Edinburgh, there shall be charged a stamp-duty of five pounds."

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for every such certificate so taken out by any Solicitor, Attorney, &c. who shall reside in any other part of Great Britain, there shall be charged a stamp-duty of three pounds."

"Resolved, That the allowance now made for waste or leakage to brewers selling beer or ale in less quantities than a cask containing four gallons and a half, be discontinued."

"The said resolutions being read a first and second time, were agreed to by the House.

"It was afterwards moved, That it be an instruction to a Committee of the whole House to whom the servants tax-bill is committed, that they do make provision in the said bill of the first and second of the said resolutions.

"Moved, That a bill or bills be brought in pursuant to the five last resolutions."

"An instruction was also moved for making allowances to distillers of low wines and spirits from malt, corn, or grain, in respect to the duties imposed by an act of the last session respecting the distillery."

We are directed, by authority of the Magistrates, to insert in our paper the following account of the repeated improper behaviour of two Students at this University, Mr John Barrow and Mr Herbert Packe:—

During last winter, riots at the Theatre, and other places of public entertainment, were more frequent, and attended with more wantonness and indecency, than usual. In the last that happened at the Theatre, these persons, unwearied by the general indignation of the public, which had manifested itself against others on former occasions, rendering themselves particularly conspicuous, their disorderly behaviour called for the interference of the civil Magistrate, who fined them in ten guineas each, which, it appears, failed of the desired effect; for, on Saturday the 4th June, on the occasion of celebrating his Majesty's birth-day, when a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen meet in the Parliament house by invitation of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and when it might have been known by these Students, that the utmost order and regularity are observed, they riotously pressed in after the Magistrates, by mixing in the crowd that follows them from the Council Chamber to the Parliament-house, seized one of the first places at the table, where they were open to the observation of the principal people present, and behaved, both in their outward demeanour and in their conversation, so as to afford matter of just indignation. It is thought necessary to make these circumstances known, as the best means of preventing similar insults. Nor would this notice have been taken of the abuse, had these Students thought it proper, on being applied to, to make that apology which they owe to the Magistracy of the city and the public.

This day, Whitsuntide term commenced in the Court of Exchequer.

To-morrow, the Court of Session sits down.

Upon Saturday last, died at Branksbrough, William Ogilvie, Esq; of Hartwoodmyres. It is entreated that his friends and relations will accept of this method of acquainting them of his death.

12th June, died, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Dr George Withart, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

We hear from London, that the Carron of Grangemouth, 22 hours after his departure from Leith Roads.

The University of Glasgow have conferred the degree of Doctor in Laws on John Dun, Esq; Counsellor at Law, and member of the House of Commons in Ireland.

Wednesday, was executed at Glasgow, pursuant to the sentence of the last Circuit Court, David Steven, son of William Steven of Flender, for the murder of Thomas Moreton, stocking-weaver. He persisted to the last in denying the crime. His body was delivered over to Professor Hamilton for dissection. He was attended to the place of execution by the Reverend Mr William Taylor, of St Enoch's, and the Reverend Mr Thomas Bell of the Relief Church. He was clad in black clothes, with weepers, and a crape hat-band. In November 1783, Moreton and Steven were detected circulating forged notes on the Aberdeen Banking Company in Paisley. Moreton escaped, but Steven was imprisoned, and, along with his father, and another brother, was to have been tried before the Circuit Court of Judiciary at Glasgow in May 1784; but the diet was deferred against them, on account of the absence of Moreton, who was to have been evidence, upon which David Steven was then liberated. This has been the sixth execution there within this twelvemonth, from which we are led to repeat part of an address made by the Recorder of the city of London, when passing sentence of death on a great number of convicts last winter, viz. "Had the unhappy criminals exercised but half the ingenuity in procuring an honest livelihood, which they had discovered in following such unlawful practices, they might have been useful members of society, and avoided so disgraceful an end."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, June 11.

"To the information already given the public, respecting the introduction of the Cotton Manufacture into this part of the country, the following may be depended upon as perfectly authentic.

"The Mess. Douglass's of Lancashire, who have different cotton works in England, are immediately to erect very extensive cotton mills, at the town of Annan, in the county of Dumfries, where the whole process of the cotton spinning is to be carried on, and where several hundreds of people, it is said, will be employed. In fact, the work is in great forwardness, that the buildings are already begun, and an engineer come from England to conduct them. The town of Annan lies near the top of the Solway Frith, at a small distance from the mouth of the river Annan, in the line of the great military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick, and possesses every advantage of a pleasant situation, plenty and cheapness of provisions, and a great command of water; so that it is thought, in every respect, to be a most eligible place for fixing this manufactory.

"It is with great satisfaction that it can be added with certainty, that the cotton works at Gatehouse are going on with great spirit; and it is thought they will be amongst the most extensive works of the kind in the kingdom. It is said by the time that they are completed, they will give employment to about 1000 people, besides those that may find employment in consequence of the works. Last week a small colony of cotton spinners from Yorkshire and Lancashire, passed through this place for Gatehouse. It is said, that the Mess. Birtwhistle

also have it in speculation, to erect another set of works of the same sort at Newtonstuart, eighteen miles from Gatehouse, another pleasant village, also in the same line of road from London to Ireland; so that we have at present the fairest prospect of having the cotton manufactory in all its branches introduced into this country."

The TRAVELLER No. 1. and NERVEN, are delayed on account of the length of Parliamentary news.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 10.

	Best.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	20 s. 6 d.	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Barley,	15 6	14 0	13 0
Oats,	13 0	11 0	9 0
Pease,	13 9	12 6	11 0

ARRIVED AT LEITH, June 13. Three Sisters, Thomson, from 1.1. bon, with wines, &c.; Mary, Mowbray, from Stockton, with goods; Magdalen, Robertson, from Oporto, with wines, &c.; Duchess of Buccleugh, Pottidger, from Hamburg, with goods; Adventure, Gregory, from Dundee, with wheat.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, June 11. Paisley, Duncan, from London, with goods; Experiment, Duncan, from Hull, with goods. SAILED, June 10. Ann, Martin, for Lisbon, with sundries.—11. Glasgow, Walker, for London, with ditto; Salvador, Halverston, for Norway, in ballast.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, June 1. Bachelors, Smith, from Eastdale, with slate; General O'Hara, Breymer, from Antigua, with sugar.—2. James and Mary, Barr, from Bangor, with meal.—3. Jean, McLean, from Dublin, in ballast; Roy, Campbell, from Bangor, with meal; Mary Ann, Simpson, from St Ubes, with salt; Barbara, Kerr, from Laine, with limestone.—5. Betsey, Hyndman, from Newry, with goods.—7. Ann, Graham, from Laine, with salt.

Edinburgh Whale-Fishing Company.

2d May, 1785.
A General Meeting of the Partners are hereby required to meet at the High Council Chamber, Edinburgh, upon the first Monday being the 4th day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of the contract of copartnership, for the express purpose to consider of the Dissolution of the Company. And as the contract bears, that the copartnership shall continue from its commencement until the same shall be dissolved by the joint concurrence and consent of so many of the Partners for the time, as shall be possessed and vested in the property of at least two thirds of the shares or stock of the Company; and that such consent to the dissolution can and shall only be given at a General Meeting of the whole Partners and Subscribers to be so called by an advertisement in both the Edinburgh newspapers, full six weeks preceding the Meeting, and that this copartnership shall not be dissolved in any other way. Therefore, the Secretary gives this public intimation, that all concerned may attend this General Meeting, when a state of the funds of the Company shall be laid before them for their inspection.

THO. WALKER, Secy.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER HUME Leather Merchant in Kelfo.

THE Trustee for these creditors hereby gives notice, That, in terms of the instructions to him at the last meeting, he has laid a memorial upon the points mentioned in the subserut of that day before an advocate, and got an opinion thereon. And therefore, in compliance with the direction of the meeting, the creditors of the said Alexander Hume are desired to meet at Kelfo, within the house of Mrs Wood vintner there, upon Saturday the 25th day of June instant, to take the said opinion into their consideration, and give such instructions thereupon as they may see proper.

As the business is of importance, it is requested, the whole creditors will attend by themselves, or deers properly authorized.

JUDICIAL SALE.
LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE,
CONTIGUOUS TO THE TAY.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d day of June next, betwixt four and five o'clock.

The Lands and Estate of BALTHYOCK, GLENCARSE, OVERDURDIE, and fourth part of INCHYRA, all contiguous; the most remote part situated within six miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay, either separately or jointly, as shall seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject. Proven free rent, including 90 hens at 6 d. each, and 9 chickens, at 3 d. and 8 bolls meal, and 6 bolls 1 shrot 2 pecks bear, at 12 s. per boll, is, 391 l. 17 s. 6 d. 6-12ths, at twenty years purchase, L. 7837 11 1 4-12ths
Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at 3957 7 9
Total value of Balthyock, L. 13794 18 3 4-12ths

There is a good mansion-house on Balthyock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay, and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen-garden, two large orchards well stocked with fruit-trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed, and subdivided with hedge-rows of trees, and the wood is in a very thriving state.

II. The Lands and Barony of GLENCARSE. Free rent, including 16 bolls wheat, at 18 s. 60 bolls barley, and 74 bolls oat meal, at 12 s. 57 capons, part at 8 d. and part at 10 d. and 102 hens, part at 5 d. and part at 6 d. 476 l. 2 s. 1 d. 6-12ths, valued at twenty-five years purchase, including 76 l. 10 s. 6 d. value of planted wood, is 11979 3 7 6-12ths

These Lands hold of the Crown, are valued at 1400 l. finely situated in the opening of the Carle of Gowrie, in the parish of Kinfauns, hard by the Tay, of an excellent soil, and all inclosed and subdivided, with belts of planting. There is a very good house on the lands, occupied by a tenant; but if a purchaser shall chuse to build, more beautiful and convenient situations and delightful prospects are not any where to be found.

III. The Lands of Over Durdie, in the parish of Kilpindry. Free proven rent, converting 15 bolls oatmeal at 12 s. 73 hens at 5 d. and 72 chickens at 3 d. is 961 l. 8 s. 1 d. 8-12ths, valued at twenty-five years purchase, is 5510 3 3 8-12ths

These Lands hold of the Crown, are valued at 1071 l. connect with the lands of Glencarse, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the muir of Durdie; and, on a division, upwards of 220 acres of that muir will fall to them.

IV. The fourth part undivided of the lands, mill, and fishing of Inchyra, in the parish of Kinnoull. Free rent, converting some wheat, meal, and barley, as above, and casualties at low rates, 45 l. 3 s. 7 d. 8-12ths, at twenty-five years purchase, is 1129 10 11 8-12ths

Rent of Fishing, 35 l. 10 s. 5 d. 6-12ths, valued at sixteen years purchase, L. 564 7 4
Total uper price, L. 29882 4 3 2-12ths

The contents of the different estates, by a survey now making, will be afterwards advertised. All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement; and the proprietor has a right to the titles of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross, Depute Clerk of Session. For further particulars, apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, to Ks, &c. and to Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk of Perth. The tenants will shew the different lands.

LICENSED DISTILLING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, 3d June 1785.

BY an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for repealing so much of an Act made in the last Session of Parliament as relates to the distillation of corn spirits in small stills in certain counties or districts in the Highlands, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for authorizing the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, to grant licences to persons living in the said counties or districts, to distil spirits from barley, bear, or big, the growth of the said counties, and for imposing a duty on such licences,"—it is enacted, "That upon the 1st of December 1785, or as soon as may be in the course of that month, and so from year to year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of his Majesty's Excise in Scotland, or the major part of them, by licences under their hands, to authorize persons, qualified as after mentioned, within the several counties of Orkney, Galloway, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, Argyll, Bute, Stirling, Clackmannan, Perth, Dumbarton, Aberdeen, Forfar, Kincardine, Banff, Nairn, and Elgin, (excepting those parts of the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Perth, herein after described) to erect, keep, and work stills, the cubical contents of which shall not be less than thirty, nor more than forty gallons of English measure, including the head, and to distil and draw off spirits from the barley, bear, or big, of the growth of the said counties, during the term of one year, and for no longer or shorter space, from the date of the commission or licence, and to use, sell, and dispose of the spirits so distilled, subject to the restrictions and regulations, and on payment of a composition or licence-duty at the rate of Twenty Shillings Sterling for each English gallon of the content of such still, for the space aforesaid, and that in place of the whole rates and duties imposed on the distilling of corn spirits, and upon the malt or grain from which the spirits are extracted. But the licensed distillers shall not be allowed any drawback or deduction from the above duty, on account of their having bought from any entered maltster any part of the malt to be used by them, for which the ordinary duties on malt have been paid, or are due.

And for the better ascertaining the persons to whom such licences may be granted, the conditions under which they are to be obtained, and the powers of the Commissioners of Excise and others, with respect to the granting thereof, it is enacted, That within two months after passing of this act, the heritors of each parish within which such licensed stills are to be permitted, or persons duly authorized to act for them, shall assemble in the parish church, previous notice of the day and hour and purpose of such meeting being given by advertisement, signed by the Collector of Excise of the bounds, and one or more of the principal heritors of the parish, or their factors, and affixed on the church doors for two Sundays preceding the day of meeting, and shall proceed by a majority of the voices, not in point of number, but according to the extent of their valued rents, to make out a list of the persons within the parish, to whom such licences may most properly be granted; which list the preses or clerk of the meeting shall forthwith transmit to the Commissioners of Excise at Edinburgh, and a copy to the Collector of Excise within whose bounds the parish lies, and the said Commissioners shall have power to limit the licences to be granted, in consequence of the said lists, to such number as they shall judge the particular circumstances and population of each parish or county shall require, not less than two for each parish, if so many be demanded by the heritors; which being done, the said Commissioners shall return the said lists, or approved of or restricted, to the different Collectors of Excise, with orders to give immediate notice thereof to the persons to whom licences are to be granted, and to require them to find security as herein after mentioned. And in all succeeding years the heritors shall assemble, for the purpose of making out the lists as aforesaid, in the first or second week of May, at the parish church, previous notice being given of the precise day and hour by advertisement on the two preceding Sundays as aforesaid; which lists shall be transmitted to the Commissioners of Excise, as before directed, who shall without delay give notice to the Collectors of the bounds to what extent the lists are approved of, and who are to be entitled to licences, on the 1st of December following, or as soon after as may be in the course of that month; and the Collectors shall give the same notice to the persons who are to receive the licences. And if from neglect no lists are transmitted from the heritors of any parish, the Commissioners shall nevertheless give orders to the Collector of Excise of the bounds, to issue licences for the ensuing year, to such persons as they shall think proper, not less than two as before mentioned, if so many are demanded; and those persons who held them for the preceding year shall have the preference, on paying the composition, and complying with the other regulations.

For to erect or work any still under this act, within ten English statute miles of any distillery regularly entered, provided such entered distiller has paid yearly, for two years preceding, duties to the extent of Eight Hundred Pounds Sterling, and is going on in the same business; or who being in that business, and within the distance aforesaid, shall require the suppression of a small still, and give sufficient security, that the duty upon the distillery carried on by him, shall amount to at least the yearly sum of Eight Hundred Pounds Sterling for two years to come, the distance to be computed by the usual public road, or ferry.—And that no person shall be entitled to a licence, who shall not, at the time of his application, produce a recommendation from the heritor on whose property he lives, or his factor, and a certificate of his being a person of good character, and reputed in good circumstances, together with the names of the persons proposed to be given as security for the payment of the duty upon his licence, and of the further sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling, to answer the penalties he may incur.

It is further enacted, That when the persons who are to obtain licences in any parish are thus ascertained, they shall be obliged to find security to the satisfaction of the Collector of Excise of the bounds, that they shall take out their licences at the time, and in manner before directed, and make payment of one quarter of the said licence-duty at the time the licence shall be delivered to them, and another quarter of the same at the end of every three months after, till the whole Twenty Shillings is paid for the year's licence; and in case they fail to give such security, with at least one cautioner bound, the person so failing shall not be entitled to the licence, but it shall be in the power of the Collector to grant a similar licence to any other person within the parish, who shall appear to him sufficiently qualified, and is willing to pay and find security as aforesaid, always preferring those recommended by the heritors; and each licence so to be issued shall specify the name, and place of residence of the person who obtains it, the place where the still is to be erected, the size of such still, together with an acknowledgment of the licence-duty to the above extent being paid, and security found for the penalty.

It is further enacted, That when a licence shall be taken out, and the duty paid, for a still of forty gallons, such duty shall be held to be a composition for the duty on malt, to the extent of 250 bolls, Linlithgow measure, and no more, and for the duty on the spirits manufactured in such still to the extent of 1660 gallons English, and no more; and when a licence shall be taken out, and the duty paid, for any still of a lesser size, the like proportion shall be observed both as to the quantity of malt and of spirits, for which such duty shall be held a composition; and that for all malt used or made by such licensed distiller, and all spirits manufactured from such stills, over the said quantities, there shall be paid the same duties to which the entered maltster and distiller are liable.

And, for the more effectually securing the payment of the above duties for all spirits, which the owners of such stills are able to manufacture beyond the quantity corresponding to the size of the still, the officers of Excise shall at all times have full liberty to enter and survey the malt barns and distilleries belonging to such licensed distiller, and to keep an exact account of the malt and spirits manufactured therein, and to charge with the usually duty, all malt made or used therein, exceeding 250 bolls in a year, and all spirits exceeding 1660 gallons annually.—And no spirits shall, after the 1st December 1785, be allowed to pass from one place to another, within the counties or districts aforesaid, to which counties or districts the sale of the spirits to be manufactured in the stills to be licensed under this act, is hereby expressly restricted, without being accompanied with a permit from the proper officer, expressing the quantity, and mentioning that the same is the produce of a licensed still;—that the owners of such licensed stills shall, in consideration of the annual composition paid by them, be entitled to demand free permits in the course of the year, for the quantity of spirits before expressed, but for no

more; allowing them to pass any where within the said counties or districts; and permits demanded for a greater quantity shall only be obtained on payment of the duties chargeable on the entered distillers and maltsters.

It is further enacted, That no still shall be licensed in the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Perth, to the east or right hand of a line beginning at the Boat of Baloch, where Loch Lomond runs into the river Leven, and proceeding along the great military road from thence, by Buckhaven, to the town of Stirling; and from thence along the great road called Hillfoot Road, on the south side of the Ochell Hills, till it meets with the great road from Kinross to Perth, and along the same till it comes to the Bridge of Earn, and along the water of Earn till its junction with the river Tay, and along that river till it joins the German Ocean; and that no spirits, the produce of such licensed stills, shall be allowed to pass, either with or without permit, into the southern parts of the kingdom, either by land across the line above expressed, or by water from the coasts or ports of any of the counties mentioned in the act; and all spirits distilled to the west and north of the above line, the produce of such licensed stills, or not produced by stills entered as directed by the laws of Excise, found passing to or in other parts of the kingdom, either with or without permit, shall be liable to seizure.

It is also enacted, That every licensed distiller, having or using a larger still than he has obtained a licence and paid duty for, shall be subject to a further duty of Two Pounds Sterling for each gallon such still shall contain over the quantity specified in his licence; and if such surplus exceed three gallons English, he shall forfeit such still, and all the utensils thereto belonging, together with his licence, and be liable to a penalty of Twenty Pounds Sterling; and if he be convicted of having any other still than that for which he has obtained a licence, he shall forfeit his licence, and be subject to a penalty of Fifty Pounds, and such unlicensed still shall be seized and forfeited; and every licensed distiller, who shall be convicted of using grain, not the growth of the counties above mentioned, shall forfeit Five Shillings per bushel for all such grain, and shall forfeit his still and utensils, and his licence. And no licensed distiller shall sell or dispose of any malt under any pretence whatever, nor have in his custody any corn-spirits, other than his own manufacture, unless the same shall have been purchased from an entered or licensed distiller, and accompanied with a regular permit; on pain of forfeiting his licence and utensils, and double the value of the said malt and spirits. And it is declared, that no spirits shall be removed from the place they are distilled at, without a permit, on pain of being seized and forfeited.

It is further enacted, That after the passing of this act, no still shall be made or offered to sale for home use, without having stamped thereon, the makers name and residence, with its cubical content, under a penalty of Ten Pounds Sterling, on the maker or seller. And all stills made for the use of Chymists, Druggists, or Perfumers, shall be marked *Chymist's, Druggist's, or Perfumer's Still*; and no person shall sell, for home use a still of the dimensions permitted to be licensed by this act, except to persons who possess licences, or on seeing a certificate from the Collector of the bounds, of their licence being ordered. And if any still shall be found on the 1st of December next in the possession of any person within the before-mentioned districts, not having the name and place of the maker, and its content in gallons expressed upon it, or if of dimensions not allowed by law for the distillation of corn spirits, not marked as a Druggist's, Chymist's, or Perfumer's still, such still shall be liable to seizure, by any officer, who are hereby directed to destroy the same. And the licensed distiller, on the expiration of his licence, unless the same be renewed within eight days after, shall be obliged to deposit his still with the officer of the district, or dispose of it in his view and presence, to some other person taking out a licence, or to the maker thereof; and in case of failure, or using the said still during the said eight days, he shall be considered as an illicit distiller.

Lastly, it is enacted, That the Commissioners of Excise may withdraw the licences, or restrict their number, in all or any of the counties before mentioned, during the course of any year, upon an application from the Commissioners of Supply of such county, assembled at a meeting previously called for the purpose by the Convener of the county; certifying, as the ground of such application, that there are probable grounds for apprehending a scarcity of grain; and, in case the licences shall be withdrawn, the distiller shall be entitled to a return or abatement of a proportion of the duty; and if a restriction only shall be imposed, it shall be proportionably laid on all the parishes of the county.

The Commissioners of Excise give this public intimation of the foregoing statute, that the Heritors of the several parishes within the before-mentioned counties and districts may take proper measures for making out and transmitting to them the lists of persons to be licensed, agreeably to the provisions and regulations before recited.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, (by authority of the Court of Session) within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of June, 1785, between the hours of four and seven afternoon.

The following parts of the lands and estate which belonged to the deceased Colonel Patrick Gordon of Kingfrange.

LOT I. The property of the Lands of WARDMEADOW, lying in the parish of Urr and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The free rent of these lands is estimated at 81. 11s. 11d. 6-12ths, and the upset price, being twenty-two years purchase of that rental, is, L. 189 3 1

LOT II. The Lands of NETHER KILQUHANIDY, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and Stewartry aforesaid.

The free proven rental of these lands, after all deductions, is, 129 l. 5s. 4d. 2-12ths, and the upset price, being twenty-three years purchase of that rental, is, L. 2973 2 11 10-12ths

The lands of Wardmeadow hold of a subject. The lands of Nether Kilquhanidy hold of the Crown, and afford a qualification upon the old extent. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

The estate consists mostly of a dry kindly soil; and although a good deal has been done in the way of inclosing, planting, &c. it is still capable of great improvement. It lies near the great military road leading from Carlisle by Dumfries to Portpatrick, within twelve miles of Dumfries, and about the same distance from Kirkcudbright, and within five miles or thereby of the port called "Dub of Hafs," which is a convenient harbour for vessels of considerable burden, at which grain may be conveniently shipped, and lime imported from the English coast, at a very moderate expence, there being an excellent road between the estate and the Dub of Hafs.

The articles of roup, &c. are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, one of the deputy-clerks of Session. And persons desirous of further information may apply to John Tait junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, agent in the sale; or John Clarke, junior, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate; either of whom will show the present and proven rentals.

LANDS IN FIFE TO SELL.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th day of July 1785, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Town and Lands of LANGRAW, lying in the parish of Camerton, in the said county of Fife, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cels books at 293 l. 7s. 6d.

Langraw is an extensive fine farm, of a rich soil, and capable of great improvement; contains about 217 acres Scots measure, lies two short miles south of St Andrew's, and is at present very low rented. There is on the lands a neat mansion house, with offices, and a pigeon house and garden, &c. which for some years past have been set separate from the farm and farm houses.

From the pleasantness and vicinity of the situation, this farm would make a desirable and easy retreat from St Andrew's.

Any person wanting to see the lands, or to know further particulars, may apply to James Nisbet, writer in St Andrew's, or Robert Methven, writer there.

The title deeds, copy of the rental, with the articles and conditions of sale, are in the hands of James Kettle, writer in Edinburgh, and any person wishing to purchase by private bargain may apply to him.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and Whole, these two and a half Huf. band-Lands of NEWTON of EILDON, lying in the parish of Melrose and County of Roxburgh, formerly belonging to the deceased Nicol Bower, portioner there. Also the Lands of LAWFIELD, lying in the parish of Bowden, and county forefard; as the same are all presently occupied and possessed by Thomas Hay in Craigielaw.

These lands lie contiguous, and are of considerable extent; they are pleasantly situated near the banks of the river Tweed, and the great turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Lauder running through them, renders the access to lime on both sides easy and reasonable.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. William Riddell and William Charles Craigie writers to the signet, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 16th of June next, at three o'clock afternoon, within the house of John Campbell, vintner in Perth.

All and Hail the Town and Lands of EAST-HAUGH of HUNTINGTOWER, consisting of about one hundred and fifty acres, lying within a mile of the town of Perth, on the public road leading from thence to Dunkeld, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the rivers Tay and Almond.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Patrick Duncan junior writer in Perth, to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT. UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 28th day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The Four Merk-Land of CAMLARG, PENNYVENZIES, and LOANSTONE, and COALS and COALLIERIES, within the forefard lands, lying within the parish of Dalmellington, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is, L. 90 10 0
The teinds are valued, and fall to be deducted, 6 5 3

The proven yearly rent of the Coal, L. 84 4 9
20 0 0

Free rent of the land and coal, 104 4 9
The teinds are valued, by decret of valuation, at 6 5 3

Deduct the stipend payable to the minister of Dalmellington, 5 3 6

Remains of free tiend, 1 1 9
The tenants pay the schoolmaster's salary, over and above their rents

Upset price of the lands at 23 years purchase of their free rent, being L. 84 4 9 1957 9 3

Value of the free tiend, at five years purchase, 5 8 9

Total value of the lands and tiend, 1942 18 0
The coal is proven to be worth 5 years purchase of the rent, being L. 20 100 0 0

Total proven value of the whole subjects under sale, 2042 18 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 1854 8 6

The lands hold of the Crown.
The whole of the above lands are inclosed with a stone dyke, except one side of Over Camlarghill.—The lands of Nether Camlarg are subdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition.—There is a natural wood upon the lands, of considerable extent, above 30 years old, and five or six acres of thriving planting.—The lands and coal are all out of tack, except the lands of Sloanstone, the tack of which expires at Whitsunday 1793.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson deputy-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Bogue, writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Aitken, writer in Ayr.

SALE OF KILMARNOCK, AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of June, 1785, betwixt 6 and 7 o'clock afternoon.

The Lands, Lordship, and Barony of KILMARNOCK, the Lands of BARLEITH and BLAIR, and the Lands of BUSHBY-BARCLAY, with the teinds and pertinents, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock, Riccarton, and Kilmaurs, in the county of Ayr.

The yearly free land rent of the premises, is at present 2100 l. Sterling. The valued rent of the whole is 2800 l. 13s. 4d. Scots. The estate is altogether inclosed, having access to every farm by turnpike roads. It is capable of great improvement, situated in the heart of a pleasant and plentiful country, and surrounding the populous manufacturing town of Kilmarnock; which, with several small estates in the neighbourhood, are held of the proprietor of this Lordship. There is an inexhaustible body of coal under the whole lands, and the proprietor has at present two coal works working to great advantage, for home consumption, and for exportation; which may be further greatly increased.

There is also upon this estate, and near the sea port of Irvine, a very valuable blind coal, in much repute for making, and burning lime. The demand at the Irish, and other foreign markets, is very great, so that it yields at present 1200 l. Sterling per annum clear, is daily encroaching, and in the hands of persons of skill, might much exceed that sum. The country round, abounds in limestone quarries, now working, whereby the land will be greatly improved, and the rents increased at the expiry of the current leases. The patronage of the collegiate church of the church of Kilmarnock is pertinent of the estate, with a very numerous vassalage of the town and neighbourhood; whereby the casualties of superiority become very considerable annually. Upon the whole, this Lordship is reckoned as complete, advantageous, and thriving, as any freehold in Scotland, of the extent.

The foregoing estate, and the blind coal, will be exposed together, or in separate lots, at the option of the exposor.

For further particulars inquire at Alexander Farquharson, Esq; accountant, or Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh; with whom may be seen the rental and leases, the title-deeds, plans of the estate, and the conditions of sale.

To be SOLD by Private Contract,

THE Mansion-House, Offices, and Estate, called WEST ORD, pleasantly situated on the southern banks of the Tweed, and near the Town of Berwick; containing upwards of 300 acres of rich arable, meadow, and pasture ground; now tenanted by the executors of William Archbold deceased, by lease which will expire the 12th May, 1794; at the yearly rent of 180 l. This estate is free from hay tithe.

Also the Estate called MIDDLE ORD, adjoining West Ord; containing near 400 acres of rich arable, meadow, and pasture ground, abounding with good mail; has an excellent farm-house and offices, and several cottages; now let to John Anderson at the yearly rent of 210 l. Part of this estate is also free from hay tithe.

These estates are freehold, capable of great improvement, and the buildings are in good repair.—The tenants will show the premises.

N. B. These estates will be sold either together or separate.

Likewise to be Sold by Private Contract,

The valuable FISHERIES in the river Tweed called High Bells and Low Bells, with the Island, containing about three acres and a half; and a plot of ground lying on the north side of the river, containing about an acre. These Fisheries are now let to John Burn and Partners for three years, which will expire the 10th October 1785, at 340 l. a-year. The tenant of West Ord will show the fisheries.

Further particulars may be had by applying to John Erasmus Blacket Esq; in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or Mr William Winship at Wallington.